

IMPORTANT ADDITION.

The San Francisco Evening Post of the 13th says: "A physiology hall, containing a salt water aquarium, research laboratories and class laboratories, will be erected at once on the Berkeley campus, through the generosity of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels. Physiology Hall will shelter the new department which is to be organized by Dr. Jacques Loeb. A number of scientists will come to Berkeley with Dr. Loeb, in order to avail themselves of the opportunities for research offered by the new university laboratories. These investigators will have no official connection with the university, but will devote their entire time to research.

"As aides Professor Loeb will have Dr. Frank Watts Bancroft, already instructor in physiology in the university, who will have charge of undergraduate instruction in the subject; Dr. Martin Fischer, a man who has already published many valuable researches in physiology, who will have charge of the instruction for medical students, and Mr. Charles Gardner Rogers, who is to be assistant in physiology in Dr. Loeb's laboratories in Berkeley. Dr. Fischer and Mr. Rogers are associate and assistant in physiology in the University of Chicago.

"The plans of Physiology Hall have already been drawn, after a conference in Chicago between Professor Loeb and John Galen Howard, supervising architect of the university. Howard will arrive from the East Thursday evening, and work on the new building will be begun within a short time. The pressing need for the building, for Dr. Loeb will begin his work in Berkeley in January, requires that the building which Mr. Spreckels will erect shall be temporary in construction. Its plaster exterior will, however, be of pleasing architecture. The central portion of the building, two stories in height, will be devoted to research. It will contain a number of private laboratories for the use of Dr. Loeb and his assistants and for visiting investigators. In this part of the building there will be also storerooms for materials and supplies."

Dr. Luc H. J. Masson died in Paris on October 14th. He came to San Francisco in 1896 and practiced here until this year. He was born in Canada and received his degrees from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and the University of Louvain, Belgium. He succumbed to an attack of appendicitis.

The body of Dr. Lorenzo T. Gorsuch, who died at Forest Hill, near Colfax, October 31st, was shipped to Centerville, Iowa, his former home, for burial. The remains were accompanied by his brother, Dr. J. H. Gorsuch of this city. The deceased was 30 years of age, and up to about five months ago resided in Oakland. Tuberculosis was the cause of his death. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Dr. H. F. Worley, also of this city, who went to Forest Hill upon receipt of the telegram announcing the death.—Oakland Enquirer.

PATHOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

A cable dispatch under date of October 24th, from Berlin says:

About 100 eminent authorities on pathological research assembled in the Prussian Parliament House yesterday to discuss the results of another year's inquiries into the nature and treatment of consumption. Most of those who have come to the congress from a dozen countries have something original to contribute. France is represented by twenty delegates and Germany by more. Among the German representatives is Dr. Koch. There are two delegates from the United States.

The feature of the day was an account by Dr. Chalmette of Lille, France, of the house to house crusade against tuberculosis in France, especially the nursing at home system carried on by private beneficence. The State partakes in this only by subsidies from the Mutual betting at the races. Societies have been formed in each town, supported by the town councils and various social groups, that try to prevent the spread of consumption among the working classes, and sanitarily educate their families, supplying advice and medicine at dispensaries. Dr. Chalmette described the operations at Lille since February, 1901. The principle is to give the largest relief to the less seriously injured among the poorest people so as to lengthen their economic life. Every patient's lodgings at regular intervals are washed with chloride of lime and the walls are whitewashed. The sanitary education of the families is done at home, mostly by intelligent workmen, especially taught for this kind of lecturing. They explain how to make a house healthy, disinfect linen and supply food and material for relief during the person's enforced idleness. Expectorators are instructed that spitting is as dangerous to them as to the persons around them, because the expectorators inhale bacilli.

Dr. Van Rynn of Brussels, read a paper on the notification of consumption cases to the health authorities, "the happy results of which and the preventive measures involved could be seen in New York, where the consumptive death rate had decreased thirty per cent in a few years." This notification, Dr. Van Rynn added, should exist in all countries, because to destroy the infection centers it is necessary to be informed where they exist. Dr. Andvord of Christiania, said there had been compulsory notification in Norway since January 1, 1901, and it had not had the disturbing effect expected. An English delegate said compulsory notification was impossible in England, owing to the public opinion against interfering with the sanitary conditions of homes.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Todd have returned from an extended visit to the East. Dr. Todd expresses himself as having been greatly benefited by the rest, and change of scene and climate.—Oakland Tribune.